4:Grajdanzev--56 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans -1-2
116, 171, 262, 439, 511, 177.43 Japan
636.43

"Taiwan is famous for its rice production of which it exports almost half. The opinion of Japanese economists is that exports of Taiwan's rice to Japan brought to the island such prosperity that some measures had to be taken to curb it. But the data presented in this table [See page 55--analyst] show quite a different picture. In 1905 the annual per capita consumption of rice in Taiwan was about 1.25 koku. Then it fell, but an increase in production brought it back to that level in 1925. At about that time the heavy exports of Taiwan's rice to Japan started: These exports brought a sharp fall in per capita consumption—it fell to 0.87 in 1935 and has remained on about the same level since that time. Now, 0.87 koku per year is about 0.8 pound per person per day. It was pointed out that the production of other cereals in Taiwan is almost nil. Only sweet potatoes form a significant addition to the diet (more than one lb. per person per day). Some wheat flour is imported but this amounts to only two to three per cent of the exports of rice (by weight).

These figures are for the total population. But the urban dwellers are probably better off than the farmers, so that the average for farmers should be less than 0.87 koku. Exports of rice from Taiwan to Japan cannot therefore be taken as a sign of Taiwan's prosperity, for they resulted in a fall in standards of living for the Chinese in Taiwan. Data for the last five years show that the annual average consumption of rice in Japan is about 1.10 koku, while in Taiwan it is 0.84. In other words, per capita consumption of rice in

4:Grajdanzev--56 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-2
116, 171, 262, 439, 511, 177.43 Japan
636.43

Japan is thirty-one per cent higher than in Taiwan, though the Japanese consume in addition considerable amounts of wheat, barley, and other cereals, which are almost entirely absent in Taiwan, to say nothing of sweet potatoes."

4:Grajdanzev--86-87 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 171, 262, 435, 439

"As to the general supply of fish for the population of Taiwan, the Japan Year Book has the following to say: '. . . The Taiwanese are a fish-eating people, but the annual catch is so great that a large quantity is exported to Japan proper [87] and other countries' (1).

1. P. 941, 1939-40 edition.

Statistics of the industry tell a different story. Compared with Japan the natives of Taiwan are poorly supplied with fish, for in 1937 the value of fishery products in Japan proper was ¥660,807 or about ¥9.3 per capita as compared with ¥3.8 in Taiwan. It is true that an important part of this catch is exported from Japan and a part is used as fertilizer, but the same is true for Taiwan. As may be seen from the following table, Taiwan is a net importer of fish:

External Trade of Taiwan in Fish
(1,000 yen)

Year	Exports to Japan	Exports to other countries	Gross exports	Imports from Japan	Imports from other countries	Gross imports	Net imports
1937	4,111	832	4,943	10,095	687	10,782	5,839
1938	3,006	491	3,497	11,535	405	11,940	8,443

The secret of this coexistence of exports and imports of fish does not lie in any over-abundance. The Japanese in Taiwan export fresh fish to Japan which they sell for an average price of 26 sen a kin (0.6 kg.), and import two kinds of fish: (a) salted and dried fish at an average price of 12.5 sen a kin and (b) canned fish. It is clear that these two kinds of imported fish are not consumed by the same groups of the population.

We saw above that the population of Taiwan consumes more meat on the average than do the Japanese; now we see that the Japanese consume much more fish than the islanders (2).

2. It was mentioned above that the average consumption of pork in Taiwan is about 37 kin, while in Japan it is only 3 kin; but the average consumption of fish in Japan must be, on the most conservative estimate, 60 to 70 kin."

6: Kirchhoff--31-32 U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 241, 262

Up to the present only a modest portion of Formosa is cultivated, for the most part this being the coastal regions of the northeast and the western plain; from there only small cultivated strips [32] stretch out towards the east. The chief cereal is rice, which provides two and in some places three harvests a year. The careful cultivation of rice, like the use of the water buffalo, was naturally introduced by the Chinese. The rice fields are laid out on artificial terraces made in the lowest slopes above the valleys, and they are kept under water by means of skillfully constructed canals so that these areas, after the young plants from the seed beds have been laboriously planted, resemble great pools of mud traversed only by narrow paths. But just before the harvest they look like juicy green carpets. The first rice harvest, for which the seedlings are grown in March and transplanted to the fields in April, becomes ripe at the end of June or the beginning of July, the second (on the same fields) at the conclusion of October. The next most important crop in the people's diet is the sweet potato; two harvests are obtained from this also, at about the same time as the rice harvests. Wheat and barley are seldom planted, and always as a winter crop only.

After rice and sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and the tea plant are most frequently planted. The growing of sugar-cane extends over the whole western side of the island; it is found in enormous quantities in the surroundings of Ta-kaô and Tai-nan, but also upstream from Tam-sui, particularly on the flooded ground on either side of the Sintiam River, where the stalks attain the height of two men.

6: Kirchhoff--32 [3] U-4 (no date) 1895 Formosans
116, 228, 262

Many thousands make their living along the western coasts by sea fishing and the apparently even more profitable cultivation of oysters, in part as "rock oysters" on stones and in part as "bamboo oysters" in planted areas of bamboo cane. The yearly return from this oyster cultivation is said to amount to 116,000 marks and nevertheless to be insufficient for the more wealthy Chinese who dote on them, so that large quantities of dried oysters from the mainland are imported also.

9: Yamasaki--233 [4] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 211, 262

The most important domestic animal is the buffalo (Bos chinensis). It pulls the plow, and its flesh, horns and hide are also esteemed. Ordinary cattle are also found, but horses are rare. Sheep seem to be lacking, but goats exist in fairly large numbers. The most frequent four-footed domestic animal, is however, as in China, the pig, its flesh being eaten gladly by both natives and Chinese. Generally liked and raised both for their eggs and their flesh are ducks, geese, and hens.

9: Yamasaki--233 [5] N-5 (1896-1897) 1900 Formosans
116, 136, 262

Fish naturally play an important part in the diet, especially among the dwellers on the coast. Among the many species of the Taiwan Sea that are favored, the Harder (Mugil cephalus) is to be named before all others. In the winter months the inhabitants of the southwest coast are kept very busy catching it. It is about 3/4 m. long and not only its flesh but also its milt provide an article of diet esteemed by both Chinese and Japanese. In the markets at Tainan and Takao I saw the following species of fish also: Pagrus sp., Peristethus orientalis, Trigon pastinaka, Tachiurus lepturus, Thynnus pelamys (bonito), Trachurus sp., various mackerels, flat-fish, squid, etc. Among freshwater fish Cyprinus carpio (carp), Cerassius auratus (crucian), a species of trout (Plecoglossus altivelis) and Anguilla bostmiensis (eel) are the most important. There are also various species of valuable crustaceans. The king crab (Limulus) is also found in the sea near Taiwan, close to Kilung, especially, and its shell, which is used for ladles, can be bought everywhere. On the southeast coast I have often seen large turtles and their old shells are also found on the shore.

15: U.S. Navy--28 [6] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 342, 352, 262

"Poorer [MC: country] people live in huts made of unbaked clay bricks, with heavy thatched roofs, tamped earth floor and the most meager furniture of benches and tables. Pork, rice and a variety of cooked vegetables form the basis of their diet."

15: U.S. Navy--31 [2] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 563, 262, 463, 457

"The Japanese diet is simple. Rice is the staple with a garnish of pickle or fish and bean paste soup. Most Japanese are managers of large enterprises, government officials or wholesale businessmen, settled in and around the large cities. They have created a large number of hotspring and recreational resorts. There are few Japanese of great wealth with permanently established residences in Taiwan, for the work of the majority is the creation and transfer of wealth from Taiwan to absentee proprietors in Japan Proper."

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD 1 Formosa
A01

Annex "A," Subparagraph 1p,
Sociological Background

HEALTH AND SANITATION IN FORMOSA

I. FOOD AND HOUSING

A. Diet and Food Supplies

146
262

The main diet of the Formosan people consists of rice and vegetables. A moderately active male adult generally consumes one catty (600 grams of 1.321 lbs.) of rice a day, the amount comprising over 75 per cent of his daily requirements of 24,000 to 28,000 calories.[1] A survey conducted by the National Defense Medical College showed that rice supplied 82 per cent and vegetables 7.5 per cent of a soldier's daily caloric requirement, and rice alone provided 64.5 per cent of his protein need.[2] The proportionate nutrient value of food consumed by civilians is probably quite similar. Some poor families, unable to afford rice, rely wholly or in part on sweet potatoes as their staple food. To a considerable extent, rice is supplemented with flour by a part of the immigrant population from the Mainland. Rice, sweet potatoes, tea, sugar, fruit,

1. The caloric content of rice is calculated on the basis of 350 calories per 100 grams of rice.

2. S.C. Hsu, "Nutritional Study of Processed Soybeans," Chinese American Economic Cooperation, Taipei, June 1952, pp. 56-59.

146 and vegetables are produced in plentiful supply on Formosa. The diet of the people generally is 262 considered adequate in proteins, minerals, and vitamins, except B2, but the protein is poor in quality, only about 10 per cent of it being derived from animal sources. Fish furnishes about 50 per cent of all animal protein consumed on the island;[3] other principal sources are pork and poultry. Dairy products have a low place in the dietary habits of the people, except for infants whose mothers cannot provide breast-feeding.

B. Housing Conditions and Problems

362 Of the problems of food, clothing, and shelter, the latter still poses a serious problem, but the food and clothing problems have been fairly well met. The housing situation remains critical despite the assistance of the government and U. S. agencies in instituting various housing programs and improving housing conditions during the last few years. Much progress has been made in this area, and the day when every citizen occupies adequate housing may not be too far off.

Formosan dwellings may be divided into three main types. A typical good urban dwelling is built of reinforced concrete with kiln brick walls, new tile roof, and cement floors and is equipped with electric lights and running water. A typical good rural house has mudbrick walls, thatch roof, and dirt or cement floor, the water supply comes

3. Economic Co-operation Administration, Economic Development on Formosa 1951-52, Taipei, 1953, pp. 39-40.

241 433 demands of domestic consumption. Surplus rice is exported each year, and the supply of vegetables is considered adequate. Meat is expensive, and the ability to buy meat [362] determines socio-economic position in Formosan society. Data on dietary habits, 146 433 caloric requirements, and so forth are not available, probably because extensive surveys have never been conducted on the island. There is no way of ascertaining basic food requirements to maintain a desirable nutritional level.

433 The Provincial Food Bureau has estimated the per capita rice requirement for civilians to be 143.4 kilograms, and for the military, 308 kilograms. (These figures do not provide for surplus storage, waste, spoilage, or seeds.) Rice requirements for the next ten years may be estimated as indicated in Table 4. Note that the size of the military force on Formosa is assumed to remain constant (600,000).

48: Chen E-4 (no date) 1955 ADl Formosa ADl

178 484 traveled by train annually, and how many letters he has received and sent annually may be taken as an index of the mobility. The increase in the frequency of travel and the increase in the number letters received and sent are signs of the wider sphere of activity and higher mobility. The increase since 1920 was particularly remarkable (Fig. 7, Fig. 8).

Figure 7 was the number of times of travel per capita per annum on government owned railroads, and does not include travel on privately owned railroads and bus lines. When the latter is included, the figure rises as indicated in Table 7. During the later ars of Japanese rule the mobility had increased markedly. In 1938, the number of times traveled per capita per anum was 17.19, but it had risen to 23.64 by 1942.

Table 7: Number of Passengers on Train and Bus Lines in Taiwan in Selected Years

	1938	1942
1. Government-owned Railroads	27,179,194	46,342,569
2. Privately-owned Railroads	2,002,456	1,962,017
3. Government-owned Bus Lines	8,207,474	9,413,577
4. Privately-owned Bus Lines	53,644,809	81,536,398
Total	91,033,933	139,254,561
5. Total Population	5,267,006	5,891,848
Average times travelled Per Capita Per Annum	17.19	23.64

Source: 14, 1: Table 433; 2: Table 446; 3: Table 458; 4: Table 459; 5: Table 64.

762 The consumption of food had also increased. Here we will take sugar and pork as an example (Table 8).

Table 8: Per Capita Per Annum Consumption of Sugar, Taiwan[11]

Year	Per Capita Per Annum Consumption
1903-1909	2.79 kilograms
1910-1920	5.26 kilograms
1921-1925	6.13 kilograms
1926-1938	8.87 kilograms
1939-1943	14.41 kilograms

In later years of World War II the transportation between Taiwan and Japan was hampered by the allied forces, and no doubt, the jump in the amount of consumption in the last period (1939-1943) of the table 8 includes some sugar which was actually stocked in warehouses in Taiwan. For comparision, the per capita per annumn consumption of sugar in other parts of the world in 1939 was as follows. Netherlands was the highest consumer: 81 kilograms. Denmark and Australia came to next, more than 50 kilograms. Britain, U.S.A., and Canada were nearly 50 kilograms, Italy and Portugal were about 9.5 kilograms. India was 6.7 kilograms, Java: 4.6 kilogram, China mainland: 1.8 kilograms. The average of 1939-43 in Tawian was 14.4 kilograms[12].

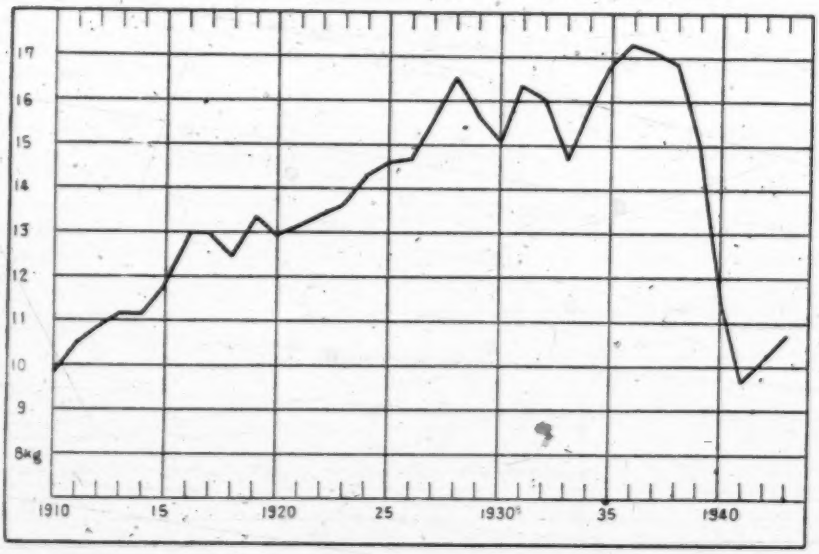
Note 11: Taiwan Sugar Yearbook, 1947, Taipei, Table 55.
Note 12: op. cit., Table 106. cf. 27: Table 144, Table 145.

48: Chen E-4 (no date) 1955 ADl Formosa ADl

The increase in the consumption of pork is given in Figure 9. Beef and mutton are not included in this figure. Increase in the amount of meat consumption is a sign of the improvement of the standard of living. The per capita per annum consumption of meat in France was 20 kilograms in 1840, it increased to 35 kilograms by 1892, and to 40 kilograms by 1939[13]. The consumption of pork in Taiwan was 7.3 kilograms in 1910, it reached a peak of 17.3 kilograms in 1936, and after that decreased as the importation of beans and bean cakes as animal feed became increasingly difficult with the development of the war. For comparision, the per capita per annum consumption of meat in other parts of the world in 1939 was as follows. New Zealand was the highest: 110 kilograms; Australia: 95 kilograms; U. S. A., Canada, and Britain: more than 60 kilograms; Switzerland and France: more than 40 kilograms; Italy: 20 kilograms[14]. The consumption of pork alone in Taiwan was 15 kilograms in 1939.

262

Fig. 9: Per Capita Per Annum Consumption of Pork, Taiwan, 1910-1943



Unit: Kilogram
Source: Animal Resources of Taiwan, pp. 63-64

16. *Change in the Attitude of the People*

People living under many kinds of changes gradually change their attitudes, or the ways of feeling, thinking and behaving. During the early years of Japanese rule, the large part of the Taiwanese were conservative farmers, who persisted in their traditional way of life. They had to face the merciless coercion of Japanese police on

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178

Note 13: Peyret, H.: La Lutte pour less Dernées Vitaless, 1946, Paris, qu. from Japanese tr. pp. 76-77.
Note 14: op. cit., p. 27. cf. 27: Table 144.